

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

1,500 Polisario deaths claimed

RABAT, June 4 (R). — Morocco has taken between 500 and 600 Algerian prisoners and killed more than 1,500 guerrillas in fighting in the Western Sahara, according to Mr. Tahbi Benhima, Moroccan Minister of State for Information. In an interview with Mrs. Tamar Golan for the British Broadcasting Corporation today, the minister said the guerrilla casualties were members of the Polisario Front based in Algeria. They were "not always Saharans, but also other nationalities from neighbouring countries and Algerians as well." Mr. Benhima said Moroccan casualties were up to 70 killed, most by land mines rather than in clashes with guerrillas, and between 150 and 200 wounded. Morocco had also lost two military aircraft.

Portugal warned of collapse

LISBON, June 4 (R). — Portugal faces early financial collapse unless it can revive the national economy and drastically reduce its balance of payments deficit, the powerful Portuguese Communist Party said today. It came at the start of a two-day national conference. Herculano Costa, a leading party political spokesman, told nearly 1,000 delegates in Lisbon's sports pavilion that the Socialists alone could not cope with the problems facing the nation. He urged national effort with the workers to save the economy and the conquests of the April 1974 revolution which ended half a century of rightwing dictatorship.

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PLO Military Council puts its forces in state of preparedness

IRUT, June 4 (R). — The Palestine commando movement last night it had taken steps to put its military forces in state of preparedness following what it described as morning Israeli and rightist thrusts. The Palestine news agency said the decisions, which lowered the alert level of the PLO's military forces, were taken at a meeting of the Higher Military Council yesterday under PLO leader Yasser Arafat. The council decided that all PLO units in Lebanon should be ready to move to the 1969 Cairo agreement governing relations between the commando movement and the Lebanese authorities, it said. The meeting decided that commitment by the various sides would help to carry out the agreement on a basis of mutual confidence. Meanwhile, Palestinian sources today, quoted military reports from the fronts as saying that strongholds of the Palestinians and their leftwing allies along the sensitive border with Israel had come under

heavy bombardment from rightist gunners and batteries inside Israel. Reuter correspondent Nazih Mustafa reported after a tour of the area that the Israelis had stepped up patrols on their side of the coiled barbed wire fence which forms the border with Israel. Israeli helicopters and combat aircraft flew over the villages of Alma Shaab, Yaroun, and Aitaroun, on an east-west axis north of the frontier and Israeli aerial activity was also reported from Kfar Shouba and Khiam, a key position of the leftists, Mustafa reported. He said smoke rising from fires caused by heavy artillery shells traded between Khiam and nearby Ibl As Saqi and the rightwing positions of Marjayoun and Qleia could be seen from the ancient Crusader castle of Beaufort. None of the front-line villages and towns in the south are more than 8 kms. from the border with Israel, whose gunners frequently join in rightwing shelling of Palestinian positions and give covering fire to rightist ground action. Tension in the south has been rising steadily since the emergency last month of Mr. Menachem Begin's rightwing Likud Party as Israel's dominant political power. Likud has taken an uncompromising stand against plans for a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

In Beirut, sources familiar with the military situation in the south said the rightists have tried to reinforce their fighters but added that there were difficulties because the leftists have cut the roads on Lebanese territory to Marjayoun and Qleia. Since a major Palestinian offensive which resulted in the recapture of Khiam last month, the two towns have been supplied from Israel. The Palestinian news agency Wafa, whose reports have been largely accurate throughout the 19-month civil war, said today that the rightists had sent more than 500 students to Israel for training last month. Wafa quoted informed sources as saying the students had been dispatched to Israel after graduation from secondary schools on May 24. Palestinian sources here said there were artillery duels across the Litani tonight with rightist and Israeli fire concentrated on Arnoun, near Beaufort Castle. The explosive situation in the south was understood to have been a topic in talks last Thursday between rightwing leader Camille Chamoun and Syria's President, Hafez Assad. Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party (NLP) and Syria have been at odds over the interpretation of the 1969 Cairo agreement which regulated the presence of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon. Observers here said that Syria had given its approval to last April's Palestinian offensive in the south partly to express its displeasure with Mr. Chamoun's militant pronouncements on the Palestinians. The Beirut daily Al Anwar, which is generally well-informed about Syria's views on Lebanon said today that the government in Damascus had proposed closer links between Syria and Lebanon during talks with Mr. Chamoun. The reported proposals followed editorials in pro-Syrian newspapers here advocating a confederation between Syria and Lebanon.



His Majesty King Hussein visits Hussein Air Base Saturday. He attended an air display celebrating the base's 18 years of existence. (JNA photo).

King Hussein watches display at air base

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday watched an air display at Hussein Air Base on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the base's founding. The event started when a formation of 11 F-5A fighters took off and performed displays over the royal dais. They flew in formation as a number 18, the anniversary of the air base. T-37 and F-5A aircraft performed acrobatics singly and as a group. A T-37 squadron, called the Silver Jubilee Sword, greeted King Hussein with a special display. Other F-5A fighters attacked ground targets with machineguns, rockets and bombs, while a fighter plane, flying at low level, broke the sound barrier. At the end of the show, King Hussein, writing in the register book, expressed his appreciation for the high level of proficiency attained by the Jordanian Royal Air Force personnel, "who are carrying out their duties with devotion and loyalty."

W. Bank strike marks June war anniversary

RAMALLAH, West Bank, June 4 (R). — Israeli military forces went on alert today throughout the occupied West Bank where local leaders have called for a quiet day of mourning tomorrow to mark 10 years of Israeli occupation. There will be black flags, closed shops and deserted school yards as token expressions of Arab protest, but no violence is expected. Israel's hopes that its victory in 1967 would settle the Arab-Israeli conflict once and for all have long evaporated, and the sudden rise to power in Israel of the rightwing Likud Party, after last month's general elections victory, has dismayed Arab leaders. Although the day of mourning was called to begin tomorrow, residents in Hebron began a general strike today. Merchants, school children and other residents stayed at home, shops were closed and all streets were virtually empty. There were no incidents. Attempts by Likud spokesmen to justify the continued occupation of the West Bank on grounds of Israel's historic right to the biblical areas have not found support from American leaders, according to press comment from Washington. A special envoy, dispatched by Likud leader Menachem Begin, is at present in the United States trying to present a

more acceptable image of the Likud to the American leadership and public. Meanwhile, the President of the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Arthur Herzberg, speaking on Israel Radio today, said that President Carter had revived the Rogers plan for the Middle East, which called for Israel to return the occupied territories. Mr. Herzberg said Israel must reject such a plan, named after former Secretary of State William Rogers, and added that American Jewish leaders had refused the president's request to exert pressure on Israel to agree to a withdrawal. As Arabs mourn, and most Israelis ignore the 10th anniversary of the 1967 war, there appeared to be only a very small chance that 1977 would indeed see significant steps being taken for a settlement of the bloody, painful and 30-year-old Middle East conflict between Israel and the Arabs. The mayor of Bethlehem, Mr. Elias Freij, issued a statement tonight in which he criticised the Israeli policy of arrests on the West Bank and called June 5 a "black day." "From the town of Bethlehem, the city of peace, I appeal to all nations throughout the world and all states in the Middle East to convene the Geneva peace talks. I call on all peoples of the area, including Israel, to allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation to take part in the talks, so as to ensure the rights of both the Jewish people and the Palestinians" he said. The pro-PLO Arabic newspaper Al Sha'ab, published in occupied east Jerusalem, said in a 10th anniversary editorial that the anniversary was a painful memory but that the Palestinian people nevertheless had many successes during the past decade. "Much has changed for the Palestinian people and nation during the past 10 years. The Israelis thought during 1967

that this would be the last war. The Americans thought that after their victory the Israelis would be an excellent policeman for U.S. interests in the Middle East... And then came the Ramadan (October) war of 1973 and Washington came to realise its Middle East policeman could not live without the U.S." The newspaper said the last 10 years "have transformed the Palestinian people into a fighting nation." "We on the occupied West Bank all want peace and the return of our lands. On this 10th anniversary we all carry olive branches and call for peace." "To those in Israel who talk about peace but do nothing about it, we appeal that they work for peace, and peace will come," the editorial added.

2 killed in Barcelona, bombs black out Madrid

BARCELONA, June 4 (R). — Unidentified gunmen shot down civil guards in broad daylight in the centre of Barcelona much of Madrid was blacked out by bomb attacks against capital's power supplies. The attacks in the run up to the Spanish general elections on June 15. A group has so far claimed responsibility for the attacks the worst since the election campaign began on May 15. The authorities, however, immediately issued a statement insisting they would not let Spain's first democratic poll in over 40 years, be held in an atmosphere of para-military civil guard in Barcelona with machine gun in broad daylight and ended in a car after killing two. The dead men left seven children between them. Over one-third of Madrid was out power for more than an hours today after eight electricity pylons were blown around the capital. Five went off early today, but explosions occurred later, though the security forces managed to defuse some devices. The bombings played havoc in Madrid's underground transport and thousands of commuters were stranded in the urban. The power supplies several hospitals were cut. Madrid's telecommunications with some provinces were disrupted. The attacks raised fears that groups responsible might seize on polling day, bringing unforeseeable consequences. All Spanish security forces will be on duty on June 15 to protect the country's 23 million voters and the military also expected to be put on special alert. The civil governor of Madrid, is responsible for law and order in the capital, issued a statement after the first wave of bombings assuring the population precautions would be taken to prevent further attacks on power supplies.

Ja'abri speaks of Israel's mistakes

TEL AVIV, June 4 (R). — Veteran Palestinian leader Sheikh Mohammad Ali Ja'abri said today Israel had made two major mistakes in its decade of administering the occupied West Bank. The former mayor of Hebron, who is writing his memoirs—History of Arab-Jewish Conflict Dating back to 1919—said on Israel Radio the situation might well have been different if Israel had agreed to his request and introduced civilian instead of the military rule in the West Bank. "Israel was mistaken in not bringing about civilian rule. If it had done so, things might well be completely different today," the 80-year-old Arab leader said. The other mistake was to hold municipal elections in the territory which he said had been unnecessary and created a new, radical leadership to speak for the occupied territories. As for the future, Sheikh Mohammad felt certain that Israel's rightwing Likud Party, which is about to form the new government, will change the tone of its statements regarding the West Bank. "I'm sure that Mr. Begin will soften his position once he becomes prime minister," Sheikh Mohammad said.

New Soviet constitution appears to open Brezhnev's way to presidency

MOSCOW, June 4 (R). — The Soviet Union has unveiled a new constitution which appears to open the way for Leonid Brezhnev to the presidency along with his position as General Secretary of the Communist Party. The likelihood of Mr. Brezhnev taking over from him as president seemed to be strengthened last night by a clause in the draft constitution. Creating a new position in the state hierarchy -- that of first vice president. Observers believe the creation of a first deputy's post is designed to lessen the burden of routine duties and so enable a future president to combine the role with another top Kremlin position. In Mr. Brezhnev's case this would ensure equal status with important foreign visitors. The innovation was regarded by observers as the most topical in the draft of the new basic law, which was issued first by TASS news agency and spread over three full pages in Soviet newspapers this morning. In another, apparently related change, the draft assigns the Communist Party a larger role than its forerunner, which was adopted under Josef Stalin in 1936. The new version describes the party as the "leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of the political system and of all state and public organisations."

Turks go to polls today

ANKARA, June 4 (R). — Turkey votes tomorrow in hopes of producing a government which can halt endemic political violence and solve its economic dilemmas. In the last days of a violence ridden and nerve-racking campaign, the election drive on social democrat Bulent Ecevit was in high gear as the signs multiplied that he had a good chance of regaining the power he held briefly in 1974. Conservative Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, a tenacious political battler, sounded tired and worried as he looked to an uncertain outcome. Opinion polls suggest the election could produce a parliament could even be divided between Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) and the squabbling right-of-centre parties which make up the incumbent coalition. Turkey's political nature seems to depend on how close the RPP comes to the magic figure of 226 needed for a majority in the 450-seat National Assembly. If it comes within about 10 of that figure, most analysts give it a good chance of attracting enough waverers and independents to form a government. It won 185 seats in the 1973 elections to become the biggest single party in parliament. Commentators pointed to the possibility of a big "silent vote" from Mr. Demirel's traditionally provincial and rural supporters. Otherwise, his Justice Party, dominant in government for most of the last 12 years, may face a term opposition. Repeated attacks on Ecevit rallies by armed rightists and two surprises in the last few days of the campaign failed to blunt the RPP leader's drive -- which climaxed with a rally that drew more than 300,000 people to the centre of Istanbul yesterday.

Israel passes prison sentences against 6 people from Jenin

TEL AVIV, June 4 (R). — A military court in Nablus, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, has given prison sentences of from one to two years to six residents of Jenin, for membership in the Popular Democratic Front (PDF) and for threatening local leaders against standing in last year's municipal elections in the area. The court sentenced Nadir Al Omri, alleged to be the leader of the group, and Rasseem Jarrar, his second in command, to two years in prison each. Four other members were sentenced to 12 and 18 months in prison.

U.S., Cuba step toward normalisation of relations

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AFP). — A coming exchange of diplomats announced yesterday by the United States is a positive step toward normalisation of relations, observers believed. It is noteworthy that President Carter avoided announcing the decision personally. He let State Department do that. Havana stole a march by announcing the agreement several days ahead of Washington. The Cubans added a "pleasant surprise" for the Americans by announcing the immediate liberation of ten U.S. zans imprisoned on narcotics charges. A dozen Cuban diplomats set up a "Cuban interests office" here in two or three days in the Czechoslovak embassy. The Czechs have been occupying the former Communist embassy and looking after

Cuban interests in the United States when Washington broke off relations with Havana in January, 1961. Simultaneously, an equal number of American diplomats will open an "interests section" in their former embassy in Havana under cover of the Swiss flag. (The Swiss embassy has been looking after U.S. interests there.) This relatively low-level exchange of diplomats has the advantage of not requiring approval of the Senate, which will be necessary to send an ambassador. But Senator Robert Dole, the unsuccessful Republican Party nominee for vice president, has nevertheless called for a debate on the rapprochement with Cuba. President Carter's determination to gradually resume contact with Cuban leader Fidel

Castro apparently has not been swayed by the continued presence of a big Cuban expeditionary force in Angola or the arrival of some 50 Cuban "advisors" in Ethiopia, which coincided with slashing the American diplomatic presence there to a minimum. The secret diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger enabled former President Nixon to spring a complete surprise in 1972 by announcing the rapprochement with China. Contrary to that secret approach, Mr. Carter has prudently taken a step-by-step approach toward Cuba. The authorising of trips to that island by U.S. businessmen, newsmen and liberal politicians was followed up by the decision in March to let U.S. citizens in general go there. Then in April came an agreement on Cuban and U.S. fishing zones.

Human rights are respected little more in Cuba than in the Soviet Union and nobody in Washington has any illusions about luring Castro away from the communist side. But the Carter administration apparently has decided that it was time to end the 16-year-old anomaly of officially ignoring the existence of a Caribbean island only ten minutes' plane flight from Miami. In Houston, Texas, Former President Gerald Ford said last night during a Republican Party fund-raising banquet the United States should not grant diplomatic recognition to Cuba, "a nation that is expanding Communist control over that Cuba still had 15,000 to 200,000 soldiers in Angola. He said Cuba was extending military operations to other African countries. Guerrillas supporting black nationalist Joshua Nkomo are based in Zambia. Those backing Robert Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo's partner in running the patriotic front nationalist organisation, are mostly based in Mozambique.



SQUEEZING THROUGH -- Bulent Ecevit, Republican People's Party leader and favourite in Sunday's Turkish elections, squeezes through the flower-decorated barrier around his platform to get closer to the crowd pressing around him. He held his last rally in Istanbul Friday evening. (AP wirephoto).

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No new prophets in Israel

The Arab World and Israel today mark the anniversary of the June, 1967 war. It has been ten long years. In this time, mounting Arab frustration has been matched by a growing isolation on the part of Israel.

Over ten years, the leaders of Israel have come and gone, speaking of peace but not seeking peace. Today Israel has a new leader who speaks of other things than peace, such as the "right" of Israel to the West Bank and its "right" to establish settlements there.

Mr. Menachem Begin, spouting jingoism with a heavy dash of mythology says the West Bank is "liberated" territory. Does Mr. Begin mistake the spate of protest demonstrations in the West Bank over the past two years as a sign of welcome for an army of liberation?

Clearly Mr. Begin is brushing aside the wishes and rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories as an annoying and irrelevant consideration. He views the people whose ancestors have lived on the land for two millennia as squatters.

In his eyes it is the land that matters, not its inhabitants -- the "promised land", the land of biblical Israel.

Yet two millennia has witnessed not only a change in the population of the land but an evolution in moral values. Twentieth century morality recognises that human beings have a value in themselves quite apart from their line of descent and tribal affiliations. The displacement and suppression of the rights of the population of an occupied area is not condoned by any code of ethics. The West Bank, Gaza Strip and the other territories were occupied not by the will of God but by the force of arms. Twentieth century morality says they must be given back.

The West Bank is not a piece of real estate that is up for grabs. It is the home of the Palestinian Arabs who live there, whose original homeland has already been carved up to make room for a Jewish state. Now Mr. Begin is proposing to deny them what is left.

The Arabs have launched a peace drive and the United States is offering its offices as a peace broker. Much of the world is looking forward to an end to the perennial crisis in the Middle East which threatens the security and well being of millions of people. Israel is resisting -- hence its isolation.

The question now is how do Mr. Begin's compatriots understand the significance of being the "chosen people". Is it the destiny of the "chosen people" to bring death and destruction to the world, to deny others their rights and to be the instruments of a possible world-wide conflagration? Israel was itself set up at the cost of untold misery and frustration for the Palestinians, the annexation of the West Bank will compound that misery. Is that the significance of the "promised land"?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian dailies Saturday commented on the passage of ten years since the Israeli occupation of Arab lands in June 1967.

AL SHA'B commented on Israel's attitude and policies which are still unchanged since the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967.

The paper said that now after ten years of occupying Arab territories the Israelis, more than ever, find themselves feeling isolated and threatened. This feeling is due to the aggressive and racist Israeli policy which now is known to the whole world.

For the past ten years Israel has been refusing all efforts towards peace. Israel refused to abide by Security Council resolutions, United Nations recommendations and has objected to recent U.S. suggestions regarding the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The passage of ten years of occupation high lights the responsibility of the United Nations to get Israel to live up to its commitments. The paper adds that with the passage of ten years it is high time for both the U.S. and the USSR to take serious and

quick action to establish peace in the Middle East.

The paper concludes that Israel's aggressive policy will force the whole Middle East crisis into an eruption, the consequences of which will not be confined to the Middle East but will touch the entire world's interests.

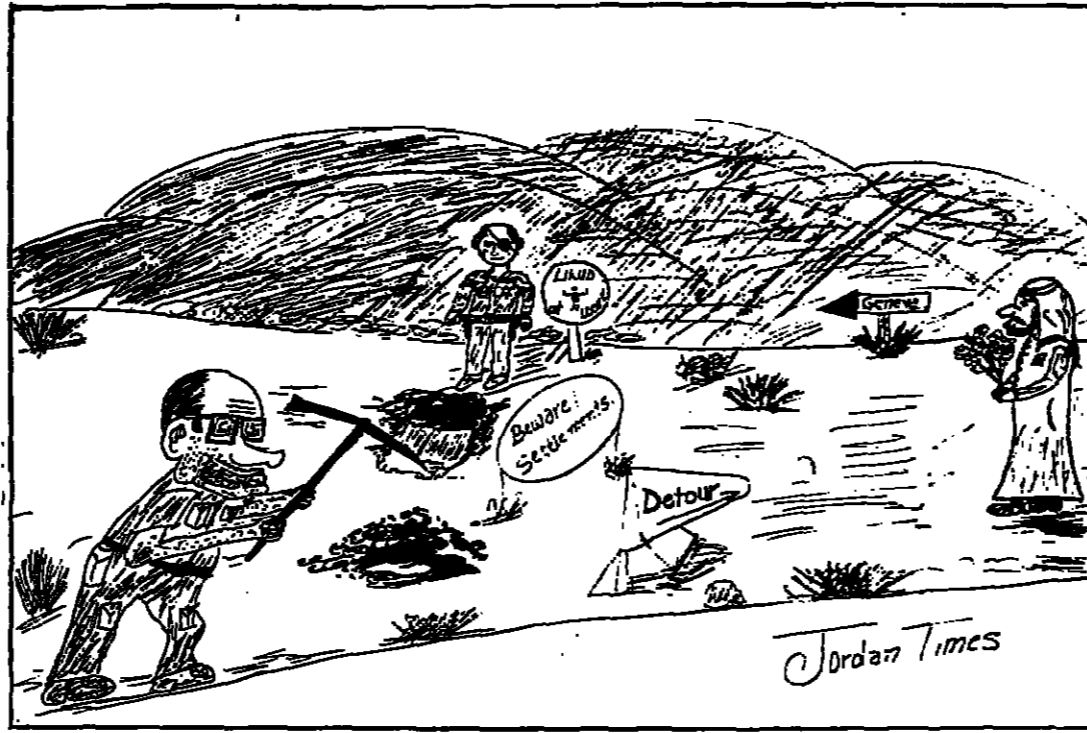
AL AKHBAR, in an editorial entitled "Fifth of June, a new dawn" says that nations undergoing crises experience changes for the better.

The Arab defeat on June 5, 1967 was not a unique experience for the Arab World. The Arabs have undergone defeats in the past but this did not break their will nor national pride.

The enemy's psychological warfare has been unsuccessful determination. The enemy wanted June 5, 1967 to be a final blow to the Arabs. Nevertheless the Arabs succeeded in making it a new start.

The Arabs have learned from their mistakes and found their weaknesses which has enabled them to start resisting the occupation. Arab resistance developed and proved itself in the October War.

The paper ends by saying that Arab resistance, still growing, heralds a new dawn.



Brazil's president tears up the rule book

Faced with opposition over proposed legal reforms, President Geisel of Brazil suspended parliament for two weeks and decreed that the military-backed puppet government should stay in office for the next ten years. The regime has never been more unpopular. Even the middle class, with whose backing the military came to power, has turned on it. Inflation is hitting hard, rents and food costs are soaring, and the unemployment lists growing even longer.

By Patrick Knight

RIO DE JANEIRO (Gemini) — President Geisel of Brazil has not only halted gradual moves towards real democracy in the country, he has actually turned the clock back.

After the opposition had challenged a questionable reform of the legal system, he closed both houses of parliament for two weeks, using the Special Powers Act which allows him to assume dictatorial powers whenever he likes, and decreed that the puppet governing party ARENA should stay in power for the next ten years.

Under the rules which operated until a few weeks ago, there would have been free elections to choose the governors of all the states next year. Two thirds of the senate seats were also to have been contested.

Now these men will be elected indirectly by local councilors and other loyal to the government, rather than to the people. Under the old rules, all major cities would have passed to the control of the opposition party next year -- now only Rio de Janeiro will. Only one third of the senators will be elected by popular vote, the rest indirectly, so that the Senate will remain in government hands as well.

It is hard to understand why Geisel chose to be so harsh. The system which operates in Brazil was designed to allow for movement towards democracy. The gradual assumption of more power by an opposition now becoming more realistic and responsible was seen as a good thing a few years back. The state governors, being from the opposition, need not have been a direct threat to Geisel.

In most democratic countries

it is considered healthy if the central government is balanced by opposition holding power in the regions, and by the legal system.

Although Geisel, a military man, insists he is a democrat, he is really no such thing. He is a very solitary, authoritarian figure, who wants everything to run his way. He doesn't like to hear opposition voices criticising him. In fact he wants Brazil to operate like an army, with orders given from the top and the people carrying them out.

But Brazil is not an army and is now beginning to be a modern state. There is a large industrial sector, and the country will be the world's second largest agricultural exporter this year. Today there are 110 million Brazilians, and it is just not efficient any longer for one man to try to run the country.

Can Geisel get away with it? The central government in Brasilia has now accumulated more power than any other since the army took over 13 years ago, but the military are more unpopular than they have ever been.

Today thirty times more people pay taxes than in 1964. There are social services, big state concerns, housing problems, and a serious rate of inflation. It is no longer a feudal state.

As the British found out in the American colonies 200 years ago, it is not possible to tax people heavily for long before they insist, on having a say on what happens to their money.

There are plenty of reasons for Brazil's middle-class to be rather concerned that its cash is not being used wisely. The military came to power with the backing of the middle class who were worried that the government of Janio Goulart was moving rather too swiftly to the left. For the first ten years of military rule the middle classes

did rather well. There were jobs for anybody with any training at all. The economic growth rate was spectacular, but now all this is coming to a halt.

Inflation is hitting hard, with rents and food costs soaring. The enormous increase in the cost of oil has been such that the use of the motor car has had to be curtailed in order to cut oil imports and so prevent the massive foreign debt from growing any larger. There is a credit squeeze and a growing list of unemployed skilled men.

The drastic measures Geisel has had to authorise have meant that the government has become even more unpopular.

Geisel is probably the most un-Brazilian president the nation has ever had. A child of German immigrants, he does not like football, the carnival, the samba, or having fun. In fact, he is something of a puritan, and keeps himself very much to himself, which is very non-Brazilian.

Ironically, in many ways, he is the best president the country has had during the past 13 years. He has certainly tried to be less repressive. The torture chambers have been less active, and the death squads have executed fewer people. This may, however, be due more to world opinion than to Geisel himself.

The armed forces have been efficient at holding the reins of power. They keep a close eye on any potential plotters within their own ranks, so that it is difficult to see where any change might come from. On the other hand, Geisel carried out the latest reforms without consulting all the top military men.

This is a very dangerous thing to do in Brazil, and it might cause his downfall. One thing is certain. The regime which is an "basis of calm in a world of violence", as the military leaders are fond of telling the people, will not last much longer.

Spirit of the times By Angelo Rossi New York City on the brink; or living on borrowed time

I was thinking about New York the other day which is on the brink of financial collapse. The American government has tried to go to the city's rescue with loans, but that doesn't solve the problem. New York is still living on borrowed money.

People aren't going to loan the city money forever. One of these days they're going to start collecting. If the federal government loans the city too much money and doesn't get it back, it could even bankrupt the government! On the other hand, if the city were allowed to go bankrupt, too many banks would fail that hold government bonds and so forth.

Too many businesses would fail. Just like a row of dominoes they'd collapse right down the line including banks in other cities. It would even have repercussions in Europe and throughout the world if New York were to go bankrupt.

The problem with New York City is that it has let both the rich and the poor dodge taxes. It hasn't taxed the rich enough and has spoiled the poor with excessive welfare. Most of the very rich people actually live in Connecticut or somewhere outside N.Y. and the big banks and big corporations are registered somewhere else deliberately so they wouldn't have to pay big high New York City taxes. So the people with all the money and the rich corporations escape N.Y. City taxes. You can't run a city without taxes.

On top of this the city's been doling out welfare to its poor, who are clothed and fed and put up in \$200 a month apartments with food and utilities all paid, virtually living in luxury without having to work. And this was available to anybody, any U.S. citizen. It finally got to the point that even a foreigner or anyone could land in New York City and apply for welfare. The city immediately treated him to a luxurious welfare system.

So between the two, having an extravagant welfare system and letting the wealthy get by without paying taxes, New York is going broke!

In order to keep the system going N.Y. keeps borrowing money and selling bonds and borrowing more money and so on. But people will trust you only so long and then they quit trusting your ability to ever pay it back. So if they keep living on borrowed money, there will come a day when they will have to pay it back; the day those bonds begin to come due.

Some of those debts began to come due last spring with all their high interest rates. N.Y.

didn't have the money to pay them back. She'd been living on borrowed money all the time and wasn't even raising enough for her current expenses, much less to pay her debts.

The thing that is worrying the federal government and the rest is that some of the biggest banks in the world, Chase Manhattan, First National, First City National and even the U.S. government hold blocks of billions of dollars worth of these "worthless" N.Y. City bonds.

Banks are custodians of the people's money. Small investors and big investors both put their money in the banks. The bank is supposed to invest the money so it can earn interest and pay the investors back some interest. City bonds, government and state bonds are supposed to be the best, surest, safest investments there are.

So for years the banks have been buying these bonds from the city, which means just loaning the city money which the city is promising to repay at a high rate of interest. These banks have been loaning the city billions of dollars to live on, and the city's not even earning enough to pay its daily expenses much less pay back these loans.

So if the city goes bankrupt and defaults on these debts, all these bonds are worth nothing, and all the people who put their money in the bank won't be able to get it back because the banks will bust. The money's gone and it's all just on paper.

The scary thing is that the city is not going bankrupt but is bankrupt already. The only way it is lasting now is by borrowing more money. The federal government has recently promised \$2 billion a month in credit guarantees for three years -- a promise to guarantee the repayment of all of the loans and bonds, etc.

All the banks were waiting for this -- for the federal government to guarantee their loans -- before they would loan the city any more money. The government did it only after the city promised to cut down on expense and raise taxes.

New York is in serious difficulty and unless it mends its ways could well end up on the scrap pile. Is the city able to clamp down on the offenders? And how will the welfare class receive the idea of having to work?

We will surely see the results of this economic policy. It's difficult to change the way of people once spoiled with the taste of an easy life. Whatever happens, it will be a lesson and example to the entire world!

President GEISEL

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Meeting held to control spare part prices

(JNA). — A meeting held at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Saturday discussed ways of preventing new price increases on spare parts. Complaints were received from a number of citizens about price rises. The meeting was presided over by Minister of Industry Commerce Dr. Najmeddine and attended by representatives of concerned bodies of private and public opinion.

It was agreed to form a committee to study the basis of price controls and work out a list of essential spare parts whose price would be fixed. A second meeting is scheduled for next Saturday to continue discussion on the problem.

SUMMER COURSES AT SCHOOLS TO START

AMMAN (JNA). — Summer courses at schools will start early in July, the Ministry of Education announced Saturday. The ministry said the aim of these courses is to continue the educational process under the supervision of the ministry, develop the student's personality and enable him to strengthen himself in his favourite subject or subjects. This is the first year that summer courses have been held in government schools.

German team arrives

(JNA). — An East German economic delegation arrived Saturday afternoon in Damascus on a five-day visit for discussions with officials on ways of bilateral economic and exchanging technical information. The director general of the Syrian Ministry of Trade, who is leading the delegation, said in a press statement that the delegation will hold talks with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Chambers of Industry and Commerce to get acquainted with Jordan's markets and increasing trade. The delegation will also visit the Ministry of Development.

Efforts to reduce chicken prices

(JNA). — Amman Municipality will take new measures to reduce chicken prices after it took a decision to reduce the price of Ma'n Abu Nuwwar day-old chickens. The municipality already adopted a similar decision after it took a decision to reduce the price of Ma'n Abu Nuwwar day-old chickens. The municipality already adopted a similar decision after it took a decision to reduce the price of Ma'n Abu Nuwwar day-old chickens.

Going On

Dr. Sauer, Director of the American Centre of Research in Amman, will give a slide lecture on the geography and history of Jordan at the Centre at 7 p.m. on June 5. Aerial photographs and double exposure slides will be used. Dr. Sauer returned from a lecture tour of the Centre. He has raised the Centre's interest in Jordan.

The Friends of Art trip to Wadi Mujib has been cancelled because of the heavy rain. Apologies for any inconvenience.

JD 2.5m Danish loan under negotiation

AMMAN (JNA). — Denmark may provide Jordan with a JD 2.5 million loan to finance a number of development projects. Talks took place Saturday between a visiting delegation from the Danish Agency for International Development and officials from the National Planning Council to work out an aid deal. The projects include the construction of cold stores in Amman, Aqaba and the Jordan Valley, the electrification of the countryside and the purchase of equipment and water pipes for drinking water projects.

The Jordanian side was headed by the Secretary General of the National Planning Council, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

The Danish delegation arrived here Friday evening.

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Education minister meets King Khaled

RIYADH (JNA). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia received Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali Saturday morning. Saudi Arabia's Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Aziz Khweiter, also attended the meeting.

The Saudi and Jordanian ministers of education discussed cooperation between the two countries and the exchange of educational experience.

Dr. Majali arrived here Saturday morning on a short visit as part of a Gulf tour, which also took him to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Dr. Majali also met with the Minister of Awqaf and Acting Minister of Higher Education, Sheikh Abdul Wasse' and discussed with him bilateral cooperation related to higher education.

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Beirut	ar	9 40		
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Conference ends with call for Asians to invest in Arab World

SINGAPORE, June 4 (AFP). — A two-day conference on "The Arab World: Business opportunities for Asians" ended here yesterday with calls for investors and businessmen from Asia to invest in the oil-rich Arab World.

The plea was made by Dr. Ubudrahman Al Zamil, Dean of the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dahrhan, Saudi Arabia, and Mohammad Abdul Rahman, Director to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sultanate of Oman.

Europe, the United States and Japan have already been playing an increasing role in the development of Saudi Arabia, Dr. Al Zamil said, but "it is time now for the other Asians to look into the market closely and seriously."

He said Asian investors would find in Saudi Arabia plenty of business opportunities in such sectors as building materials and household equipment, food processing, transport services and equipment, chemical products and all related services.

Pointing out that "Asians have a great reservoir of respect and sympathy in Saudi

Arabia," Dr. Al Zamil said that, in the industrial and construction sectors, the trend in the Saudi Arabian business community was not to look for Asians rather than the British or Americans.

Abdul Rahman for his part invited Asian businessmen to invest in Oman. The biggest prospect in the Sultanate's economic future lies in its mineral wealth (copper, chrome, lead, zinc, iron ore and coal), he said, adding that Oman's agriculture and fisheries had

great potentialities. He also invited Asian investors to make proposals for joint ventures that would result in establishing petrochemical industries in the country.

Abdul Rahman concluded his speech with a call for a major reorientation of industrialisation and trade strategies of Arab and Asian countries in order to establish a new economic order aimed at stabilisation of raw-material prices and the creation of a buffer stock fund.

U.S. Congress approves Energy Department

WASHINGTON, June 4 (R). — The House of Representatives yesterday voted overwhelmingly for President Carter's plan for a government department to take charge of the government's overall energy strategy.

But the 310 to 20 vote in favour gave the department a life span of only five years. Senate approval of the idea set no time limit.

Differences between the Ho-

use and Senate also extend to other aspects, including the regulation of natural gas and oil prices.

It is hoped these can be smoothed over at a special energy conference, a date for which has still to be set.

Mr. Carter has proposed that the Energy Department should be headed by his special adviser on the subject, former Defence Secretary James Schlesinger.



This plane of the Argentina Air Force with some pieces of equipment was seen for the first time at the Paris International Air Show, inaugurated June 3 at Le Bourget Airport.

Western inflation up to 1.1% in April

PARIS, June 4 (R). — Inflation in the major Western industrial countries rose to 1.1 per cent in April from 0.8 per cent in March, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced yesterday.

This represented an annual rate of 9.1 per cent.

Above average increases in food prices, particularly fresh fruit, vegetables, coffee, cocoa and tea were the main factors in the faster rate of inflation, an OECD statement said.

Higher charges for public services, notably in France, Japan, Holland and Britain, were also partly to blame.

Half of Africa's urban population lives in slums

PARIS, June 4 (AFP). — More than half the population in 42 out of Africa's 44 biggest cities live in slums in appalling conditions, according to the latest issue of Impact, the review of UNESCO's Science Division.

It said that the urban population in developing countries would top 2,100 million by the year 2000.

Already almost a third of the world's population lives either without a proper home or in hopelessly inadequate accommodation it said.

Japan scales down ambitious nuclear programme in wake of Carter's veto

TOKYO, June 4 (AFP). — Japanese energy policymakers are losing hope of seeing this country reduce its dependence on oil exporters.

President Carter's veto on spent nuclear fuel reprocessing and widespread suspicion about nuclear power among the Japanese people, are forcing them to scale down their ambitious nuclear development programme, which calls for a boost from four million kilowatts at present to at least 60 million kilowatts in 1985, or 25 per cent of Japan's estimated electrical consumption.

Nuclear power is seen as the only viable future energy source in this country and the only visible alternative to costly oil. But this programme is already hopelessly behind schedule.

Sousuke Uno, Minister of State for Science and Technology, has said: "The goal has been virtually abandoned."

The government will formally scrap the unattainable plan and replace it with a lower official target involving 30 million kilowatts by nuclear generation, or about 50 per cent less than the 1973 original plan, government officials said.

Some experts say delays in the atomic power programme are likely to worsen because of technical problems, soaring costs and the persistent opposition of many Japanese to anything connected with atomic energy.

For example, what engineers called "a simple miscalculation in the shielding design"

of Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, which sparking a minor radiation leak, sparked a storm of protest which forced the craft to drift about on high seas for nearly two months in the summer of 1974.

Making the future bleaker was the recent news that the new Washington administration refused to let Japan reprocess U.S. used fuel at the \$170 million Tokai plant, Japan's first experimental reprocessing plant.

Patient negotiations between U.S. and Japanese representatives on the matter were continuing in Washington this month, but chances of bridging the differences are not yet in sight.

"The thinking may have changed on the part of the United States and I plan to go to Washington as soon as possible for high-level talks, if the current negotiations indicate a reasonable compromise," Mr. Uno said.

The average operation time at Japan's seven nuclear power plants has been only 63 per cent. Only six plants were in operation as of May 31, generating less than two million kilowatts.

Japanese government officials believe development of fast-breeder reactors, which technically produce their own fuel, will help produce a way out of the predicament.

The 30 million kilowatt shortfall from the original 1985 target, means that Japan will have to import one million extra barrels of oil a day in that year.

its oil needs. Petroleum counts for about 75 per cent of primary energy consumption, compared to about 45 per cent for the United States.

About 80 per cent of Japan's oil comes from the Middle East, and another 14 per cent from Indonesia.

The government has been pushing domestic energy resources, but the nation's coal production is falling.

Coal mining which hit a peak of 52 million tons in 1969, fell to 18.3 million tons last year.

Geothermal power, nuclear power and nuclear fusion are still in the experimental stage and unlikely to play major roles in the near future.

Even under the most optimistic conditions, imported oil will account for slightly more than 60 per cent of primary energy in 1985, compared to about 90 per cent at present.

To dramatise the need for energy conservation, Prime Minister Fukuda is pushing a long-term conservation plan aimed at cutting energy consumption in 1985 to about 5,600 million barrels in terms of oil.

But conservation measures in this country, with its extremely intensive heavy industries, are very difficult because so many jobs rely on oil. About 90 per cent of oil imports to Japan go for industrial use.

Most experts believe that about all they can do is gradually diversify their foreign energy sources to secure fuel supplies for the increasing population of 110 million people.

Few of the world's poor have ever heard of the north-south dialogue

PARIS, June 4 (R). — Archibald Gittens, Sohan Lal and John Masimani have never made headlines before -- and probably will never do so again.

Archibald, 60, cuts sugar cane in Barbados in the Caribbean. Sohan, 45, scratches out a bare living on his one and a half acre (0.6 hectare) farm in India. John Masimani is an askari (house guard) in Tanzania.

On the surface, there is nothing to link them. Yet the lives of all three could be affected for good or ill by the discussions of ministers and officials which have just been held in Paris. The participants represented both the wealthy and the poorer countries of the world.

The eight industrial participants agreed to establish a one billion dollar aid fund to help very poor countries hit by rising oil prices and to help establish a common fund for stabilising fluctuations in raw material prices.

But nonetheless it was widely agreed that little emerged that will be of real benefit to the millions of peasants who live in dire poverty in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Reuter correspondents on these three continents visited some of the impoverished people whose fates were at stake in Paris.

Their reports follow:

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS: Archibald Gittens, a cane cutter, knows there is a place called Paris, and he may even know that it is the capital of France. But he has never heard of the north-south dialogue.

Like most Barbadians, his horizon extends only to the shores of his 430 sq. km. island. He is not interested in what goes on abroad and above all he cannot appreciate that something that happened in a place called Paris could have directly affected the money he gets for cutting sugar cane.

This year Mr. Gittens, along with the island's other cane cutters, was given a 10 per cent raise. He now gets five dollars (2.50 U.S. dollars) a ton for the cane he cuts or 4.80 dollars (2.50 U.S.) if it was burned before reaping.

During the four-month cane cutting season he rises at dawn to catch the lorry which will take him to the can field.

There he hacks down and trims the cane with his machete until dusk, resting only when the lorry carting the cane to the crushing mill is full.

For the other eight months of the year Mr. Gittens has no regular work. But from habit he is still up at dawn, walking or riding his rickety bicycle to the homes of richer compatriots who employ him as a part-time gardener.

Although he does not realise it, Mr. Gittens's job cutting cane may well depend on whether the Paris agreement on stabilising raw material prices is implemented. According to some officials here, plantations might be forced out of business by fluctuating world prices for sugar and the ever-increasing cost of production.

LUCKNOW, INDIA: Sohan Lal works his one-and-a-half acre farm with the help of his prematurely-aging wife and two children.

He fears famine, flood and God and is little aware of the world beyond his village near Lucknow.

Sohan Lal grows potatoes in winter and red chillies and gourds in summer -- and manages to make about 5,000 rupees (€355) a year.

Sohan Lal has never heard of Paris and has not the vaguest idea what the north-south dialogue is all about. He wonders how talks in a distant land can possibly affect him.

But he is acutely aware of wildly fluctuating commodity prices in the home market.

Sohan Lal's major concern is selling the produce of his tiny farm at a reasonable price. Red chillies and gourds are attracting good prices now but he is unsure what the price will be in two weeks' time when he takes a cart load of vegetables to the wholesale market.

His day begins at 4 a.m. and ends after sunset -- more than 18 hours of gruelling routine work in the blistering heat of India's northern plains.

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA: John Masimani, a short, thin man with garbled face and hands and huge holes pierced in each ear lobe, guards two big houses here but lives in a small hut nearby.

to catch the lorry which will take him to the can field. There he hacks down and trims the cane with his machete until dusk, resting only when the lorry carting the cane to the crushing mill is full.

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DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA: John Masimani, a short, thin man with garbled face and hands and huge holes pierced in each ear lobe, guards two big houses here but lives in a small hut nearby.

He came from Dodoma, cen-

tral Tanzania, six years ago in search of work. Locally he is known as an "askari" (guard). His wife and two daughters still live in Dodoma and he sends them money from his 750 shilling (€54) a month salary.

John, 54, spends about 300 shillings (€21) a month on maize, which provides almost the whole of his diet in the form of a thick porridge.

He supplements his income by weaving baskets and also grows some maize on a small plot near the homes he guards against burglars.

His is, in fact, better off than many workers in the capital who receive only the minimum legal wage of 380 shillings (€26) a month.

Nevertheless he complains that his income is not sufficient to support himself and his family.

He says he has heard of the Paris talks on the radio and discussed them with his friends.

"I do not criticise the rich for their wealth. How can you blame the rich countries for leading a happy life?" he said. "But we ought also to be able to reach the same level."

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA: Among the poor of Latin America the north-south dialogue passed unnoticed.

Whole communities in this potentially rich continent have yet to find a place in the economies of their own countries, let alone that of the world.

Efforts by national governments to improve their lot are sincere but slow.

The average poor man in Latin America is landless illiterate, speaks little or no Spanish and lives in a crowded home with no modern conveniences.

In recent years he has become more of a town-dweller. Millions have exchanged the poverty of the country for the poverty of the big city. Lima, Rio, Caracas and other major capitals are ringed by shanty towns whose inhabitants earn a meagre living from boot-blackening or labouring.

A typical country peasant, a Brazilian cane cutter, earns about one dollar a day, lives in a shack, and bread and milk are luxuries he cannot afford.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Table with 2 columns: Currency and Rate. Includes U.K. sterling, U.S. dollar, German mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Italian lira, Japanese yen, Lebanese pound, Saudi riyal, Syrian pound, Iraqi dinar, Kuwaiti dinar, Egyptian pound, Libyan dinar, U.A.E. dirham.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword) Edited by Herb Ettenson

Section titled 'TWISTS AND TURNS' by Tap Osborn. Contains a crossword puzzle grid and a list of clues for 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN'.

Section titled 'Diagramless' by H.M. Ross. Contains a crossword puzzle grid and a list of clues for 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN'.

A large crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting points for clues.

Section titled 'SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES'. Contains the answers to puzzles from the previous week.

Section titled 'CRYPTOGRAMS'. Contains several cryptograms and their solutions.

Section titled 'Last Week's Cryptograms'. Contains solutions to cryptograms from the previous week.

Advertisement for 'Silver Jubilee Fete' on Monday 13th June, 3:30 - 6:30. To be held at British Embassy Residence. Many Side Shows and Stalls. Children Fancy Dress. English Pub. Proceeds to: Prince Charles Appeal, Al Hussein Society.

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